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Cover: Granville the Cuban treefrog on his way to the U.S. Drawing courtesy of Sue Lynn Cotton.

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Notes on Reproduction and Defense Mechanisms of the Common Indo-Pakistan Wolf Snake *Lycodon aulicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Ophidia: Colubridae)

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Introduction

The Southeast Asian colubrid genus *Lycodon* contains medium-sized nonvenomous snakes. These snakes are characterized by long, flat heads, spatulate, broadly truncated snouts, and gradually tapering cylindrical bodies. The maxillary teeth are arranged in two sets, with an anterior pair of long, fang-like teeth, followed by a long diastema and a posterior set of four to twelve smaller teeth, of which the last pair are large (Figure 1). Because of the shape of the large teeth at the front of the mouth, these snakes are known as "wolf" or "kukri" (kukri = dagger) snakes.

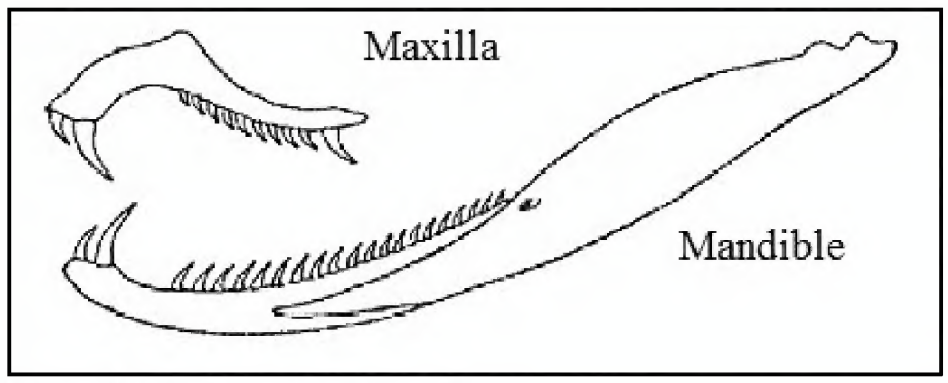

Figure 1. *Lycodon aulicus* dentition.

The genus *Lycodon* ranges from the Caspian Sea to Southeast Asia and the Philippines, with 30 + species. (Smith, 1943; Khan, 2002). *Lycodon aulicus* is wide-ranging, found throughout almost the whole range of the genus.

Often wolf snakes are confused with the sympatric venomous kraits, *Bungarus caeruleus*, which are similar in appearance and behavior (Khan and Tasnim, 1986a). However, a row of enlarged dorsal scales distinguishes the kraits (Khan, 2002, 2006).

The present paper reports the author's observations on the biology of *Lycodon aulicus*, including its reaction to human presence and its reproductive habits.

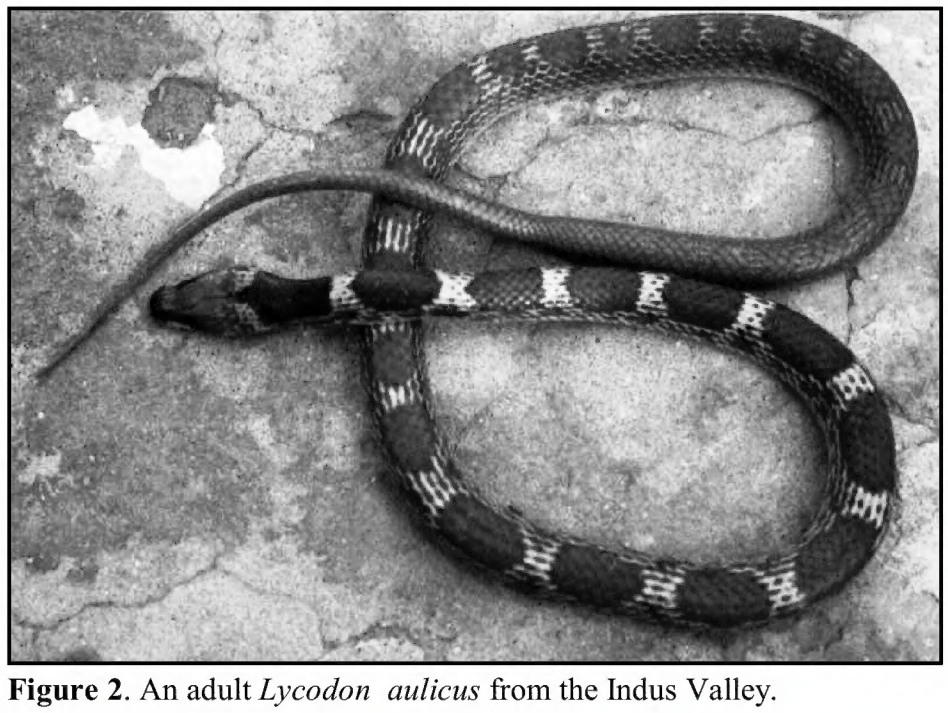

Figure 2. An adult *Lycodon aulicus* from the Indus Valley.

Natural history notes

Lycodon aulicus is a frequent human commensal, notorious for hiding under household articles, sneaking into crevices in loose pavement and flaws in the masonry of walls, wardrobes, suitcases etc. When discovered in such circumstances, it typically causes panic and the snake quickly escapes.

This species is nocturnal. At night these snakes are agile, vigorous hunters, and forage under humid leaf litter, logs, piles of wood and accumulated debris, in barns, humid vegetation along canal banks, mango groves, desert scrub and vegetation around oases, ponds and puddles. They prey on a wide variety of arthropods, lizards, amphibians, mice etc., and often climb into thatched roofs to rob bird nests.

Reproduction

In Indo-Pakistan this snake lays 8–15 eggs, twice a year: April to July before the rains, August to September after the rains. Breeding season varies throughout its wide range: November to January in the warmer south, May to August in the cooler north. Sexual maturity is reached at 650–750 mm total length; females are longer (750–760 mm) than males (500–550 mm), and have thicker bodies and shorter tail. Several males may follow a receptive female (Khan, 2006).

Eight to 16 elongated eggs (28 × 12 mm) are laid in 2–3 bunches of 3–5 eggs each. The eggs are translucent and whitish. The pliable shell is covered with a sticky substance. The mother stays curled around them for 2–3 days. Freshly laid eggs contain well developed embryos. The eggs are laid in some humid protected place (e.g., under debris, loose pavement, crevices in masonry of brick or stone walls, etc.)

The eggs hatch within a week of laying; hatchlings make slits in the soft shell using the "egg-tooth" present at the tip of their snout (Figure 3). The neonates, 140–155 mm in total length, soon start moving and feeding (Wall, 1909; Khan, 2006).

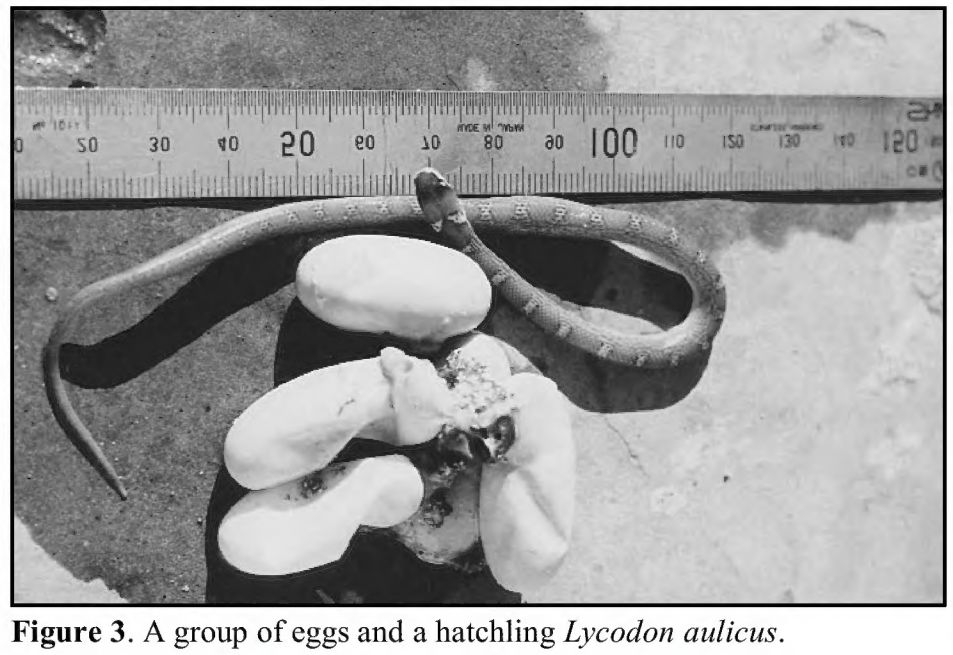

Figure 3. A group of eggs and a hatchling *Lycodon aulicus*.

Figure 4. Behavior of *Lycodon aulicus* when disturbed by a human.

A pair of live female *Lycodon aulicus*, encircling freshly laid eggs along with broken shells from several previous layings, were recovered from crevices between bricks of a water-well when the well was demolished. It appeared that the site had been used for communal laying for several years. Egg debris indicated that ovulation occurs twice a year: Wall (1909) reported 6–8 elongated eggs in this species. Minton (1966) reported four eggs in *L. striatus bicolor*, measuring 25–28 × 9–11 mm.

Defense behavior

Lycodon aulicus, when encountered at night, surprises the intruder by contorting its body into a flinching ball, looping, contracting and flexing, and sometimes feigning death (Figures 4 and 5). Such acrobatic behavior may help this species to survive when confronted by humans.

Figure 5. Behavior of *Lycodon aulicus* when disturbed by a human.

Similar contortions may be displayed by several species in various contexts, such as ritual combats, courtship, mating, parental care, mimicry and food catching tactics (Khan and Tasnim, 1986a, b, 1987; Greene, 1973; Mirza et al., 2011; Minton, 1966).

Mirza et. al. (2011) distinguished two morphs in a south Indian population of *Lycodon aulicus*: one that feigns dead when encountered by lying upside down, motionless; another that throws its body into a "ball." However, in the Indus Valley, although daytime and nighttime behavior may differ, two such morphs are not evident.

The differences between Indus Valley population and south India populations of this species, indicate the ability of *Lycodon aulicus* to readily adapt to ecological constraints of local conditions, making it one of the most wide-ranging colubrid snakes.

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Book Review: *The Adventures of Granville: Coming to America* by Claudia MacKenzie-Krysko and Kenneth L. Krysko. Illustrated by Sue Lynn Cotton 2013. 28 pp. The Peppertree Press, Sarasota, Florida. ISBN 978-1-61493-227-5. Paperback $12.95

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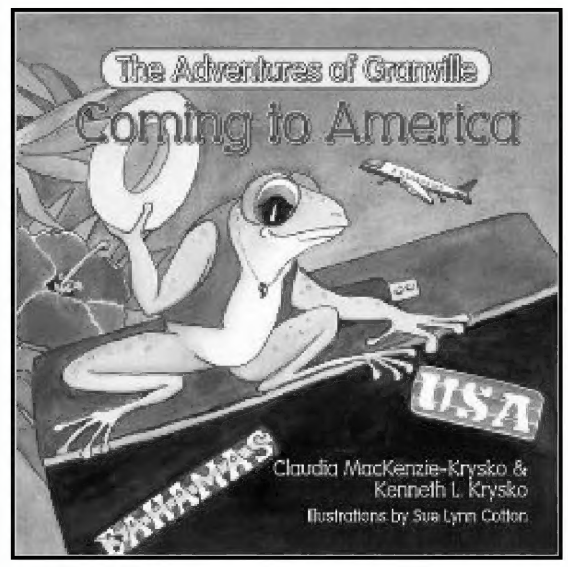
Times have changed. When I was a child (the Biological Dark Ages) children's books featuring vertebrate animals normally revolved around the adventures of some "cute" endotherm – read mammal or bird. Of course a youngster with an avid interest in herpetofauna would have been hard-pressed to find anything to kindle his or her imagination with an adventurous story. However, within the last few decades this situation has gradually changed, as one notices while perusing the juvenile books at bookstores, museum gift shops, and online web-shopping sites.



The Adventures of Granville: Coming to America, by the Floridian couple Claudia MacKenzie-Krysko, a clothing designer and community/family liaison at an elementary school, and Dr Kenneth L. Krysko, a researcher and herpetological curator at the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH), is a welcome and standout addition to this growing body of literature. The book itself is produced in a large, square format; dimensions 8.5 × 8.5 inches. The text is appropriate for a child up to the age of 5 or so. Every other page, in between text pages, is beautifully illustrated by the full-page artwork of Sue Lynn Cotton (suelynncotton.com), a highly accomplished Florida artist. Additionally, illustrations occur on each text page in the form of a brilliant hibiscus flower in the lower corner; suggesting the authors, artist, or all three are fond of hibiscus. A nice tropical touch.

The story involves Granville, the rambunctious protagonist-narrator and "Bahamian tree frog" (an *Osteopilus septentrionalis* or Cuban Treefrog), living on his native island of Eleuthera (coincidently the Bahamian locality where the authors got hitched), who leaps into an American tourist's luggage. The tourist is a friendly child named Harrison, modeled after one of Claudia and Kenney's sons of the same name. Granville's comical adventures continue as he is inadvertently transported to the United States, into Harrison's home state . . . where? Florida! A state long notorious for its extraordinary number of introduced species of amphibians and reptiles, including the now nearly ubiquitous *O. septentrionalis* (Meshaka, 2001, 2011; Krysko et al., 2011a, 2011b, 2012; Somma, 2012). The ensuing adventures Granville undergoes are amusing, charming, and no doubt informed by Dr Krysko's long-running experiences studying Florida's nonindigenous herpetofauna. The delightful text narrative and dialogue, mostly involving Granville's interactions with Harrison, seem to have a certain cadence that renders the story wonderfully ideal to read aloud to a child at bedtime. Cotton's colorful artwork greatly enhances the charm of little Granville's narrative (he is suitably attired in islander garb) and will surely enrapture any child as the pages turn, and the story progresses. I had to laugh when I saw the illustration of the inside of a herpetology collection room with its rows of pickled herps! And it's no surprise that Harrison's dad is depicted as a herpetologist who works at FLMNH.

I will not give away the details of this tale, but throughout the reader is aware that this book is very personal and created by a loving couple who have added a depth of feeling to this story that might not have been possible if written by anyone else. The story ends with an apparent genesis of another adventure to come. This leaves the reader hungry for the little island tramp's next story installment, which I hope is on its way.

I heartily recommend this book to anyone with a child looking for a colorful adventure through a reading of a young frog's travels, especially if the child or parent is of the slightest herpetological bent. I hope that future collaborations between Claudia, Kenney, and Sue Lynn continue to satisfy eager young readers in the years to come.

Acknowledgments

I thank Kenney and Claudia for their gift of Granville's adventures. Clearly they recognize my level of maturity and reading skills. I am grateful to William L. Grogan, Jr., for proofing this text and providing helpful suggestions. Sue Lynn Cotton graciously provided her artwork for this review (see cover).

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Unofficial Minutes of the CHS Board Meeting, February 14, 2014

President John Archer called the meeting to order at 7:45 P.M. at the Schaumburg Township District Library. Board member Erica Mede was absent.

Officers' Reports

Recording Secretary: The minutes of the January 17 board meeting were read. Changes were made, and the minutes were accepted.

Treasurer: Andy Malawy was absent. The January treasurer's report was read by John Archer, discussed, and accepted. Mike Dloogatch discussed accounting procedures for the restricted fund for grants. Discussion was tabled until next month when Andy will be present. Jason has our new phone and we will be able to use a square reader with it, allowing us to accept credit cards for payments and purchases.

Membership Secretary:

Publications Secretary: Aaron LaForge was absent. Jason Hood said that he's asked Aaron to create @chicagoherp.org email addresses for the new board members. Mike Dloogatch has sent Aaron the index for Volume 48 of the *Bulletin*.

Committee Reports

Shows:
- Reptile Rampage, Lake Forest, March 9.
- Kids' Expo, Schaumburg, March 8–9.
- Chicagoland Family Pet Expo, Arlington Racetrack, March 14–16.
- Walker Stalker Con, Rosemont Convention Center, March 14–16.
- NARBC, Tinley Park, March 15–16

ReptileFest 2014: A planning meeting was held on February 9. Work is being done on advertising. A radio station will be there for 2 hours on Saturday.

Junior Herpers: Jason is looking for speakers. Bryan Suson is speaking this month.

Grants: The committee met on February 1. They reviewed 33 applications, and awarded 12 grants, totaling $11,280.

Old Business

Inventory: Teresa Savino will take over keeping track of sale merchandise.

CHS Library: Teresa is going through the books in the library and boxing up ones that are out of date or in poor condition. She is also looking into new ones to purchase.

New Business

Donation: John Murphy has offered the CHS a large number of matted photos, suitable to be sold, raffled, or used as donations. Nancy Kloskowski volunteered to store them.

Marty Crump: John read a letter from Marty Crump requesting financial help to publish a book. Mike Dloogatch moved to donate $500 towards the printing. Aaron seconded. After discussion, the motion passed unanimously.

March Board Meeting: The March board meeting was tentatively rescheduled for March 21.

New venues: Although there is no immediate need, Mike Scott will begin looking for possible new locations to hold board meetings and ReptileFest.

New web server: Jenny Vollman moved to allocate up to $300 for a new web server. Aaron seconded. After discussion, the motion passed unanimously.

Round Table

Dick Buchholz has a new car and will bring extra raffle items to the February meeting since he will not be there in March.

Mike Scott reported that the sportsmen's show in Rosemont went well.

Jason has been encountering former CHS members at random locations recently.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:25 P.M.

Respectfully submitted by Jenny Vollman

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What You Missed at the February Meeting

John Archer
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We're always happy to have any member. Anyone who shares an interest in herps is an asset to the society and we anticipate contributions from enthusiastic amateurs as well as the most intense professionals. When we gain members who are enthusiastic, congenial, humorous, and professionally involved in the field of herpetology we feel particularly pleased. Although some of the academics I've known are insular, uncommunicative, and elitist, the herpetologists I know seem to avoid those negatives. They at least appear not to be annoyed by my frequently bone-headed questions and willingly share bread and booze even as they crack jokes and laugh at my own attempts at humor. But let's face it, they usually have a greater fount of knowledge than all but a very few amateurs, so it's particularly pleasing that we have as members academics, veterinarians, breeders, researchers, zoo workers, environmental consultants, and museum professionals.

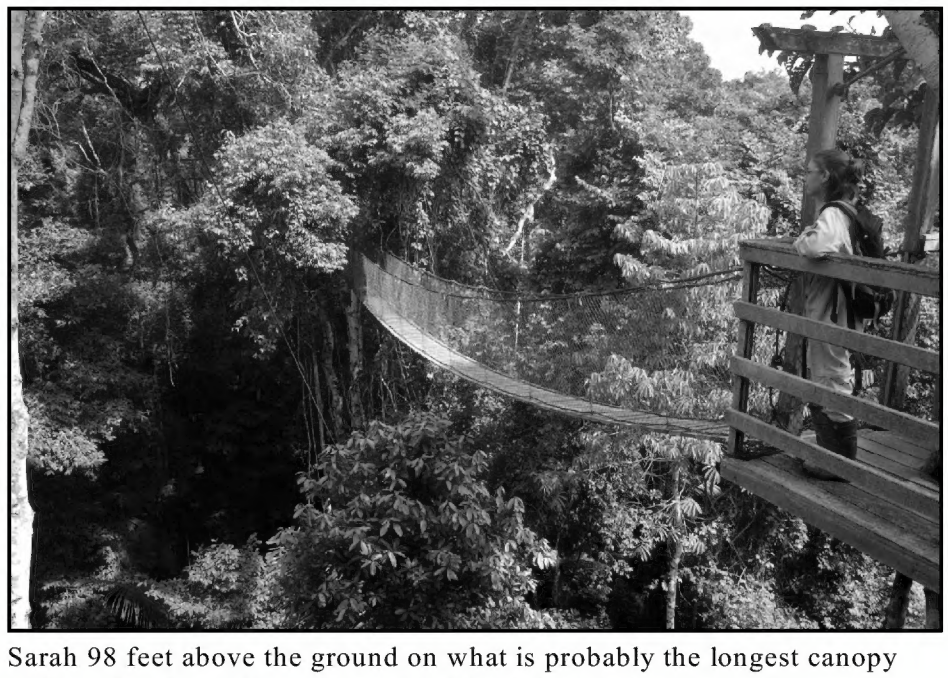
Sarah Orlofske. Photograph by Dick Buchholz.

Last fall long-time member Dr. Sarah Orlofske and her husband Dr. Robert Jadin moved to Chicago to teach at Northeastern Illinois University. Both are accomplished and enthusiastic herpetologists. Never one to pass up an opportunity, past president Jason Hood asked Sarah to give a presentation. Sarah is a disease ecologist, amphibian biologist, and parasitologist whose research interest focuses on the interactions between parasites and their hosts within the context of aquatic food webs. Both she and Robert are already actively involved with your society. As committee members they contributed valuable insights into our 2014 grant process. Their closeness as a couple was demonstrated as Robert stepped (sat?) in for a malfunctioning remote controller early in Sarah's presentation. Her talk continued as the slides smoothly changed—always on time with no signal from Sarah. Robert also occasionally supplied species names when Sarah came up short. Most presenters can only dream of such automation. When I googled Sarah a full page dedicated to her appeared on Robert's website. And most of their travels have been as a couple, which was reflected in Sarah's talk. She opened with cool pictures including an eight-legged frog and parasitic worms illustrating her parasite research, followed immediately by her saying she wouldn't be talking about that. She guessed that in the middle of this particularly cold and snowy winter the audience would rather hear about a particularly warm place. Her presentation was titled "Amazing Amphibians of the Peruvian Amazon: Diversity, Research and Outreach."

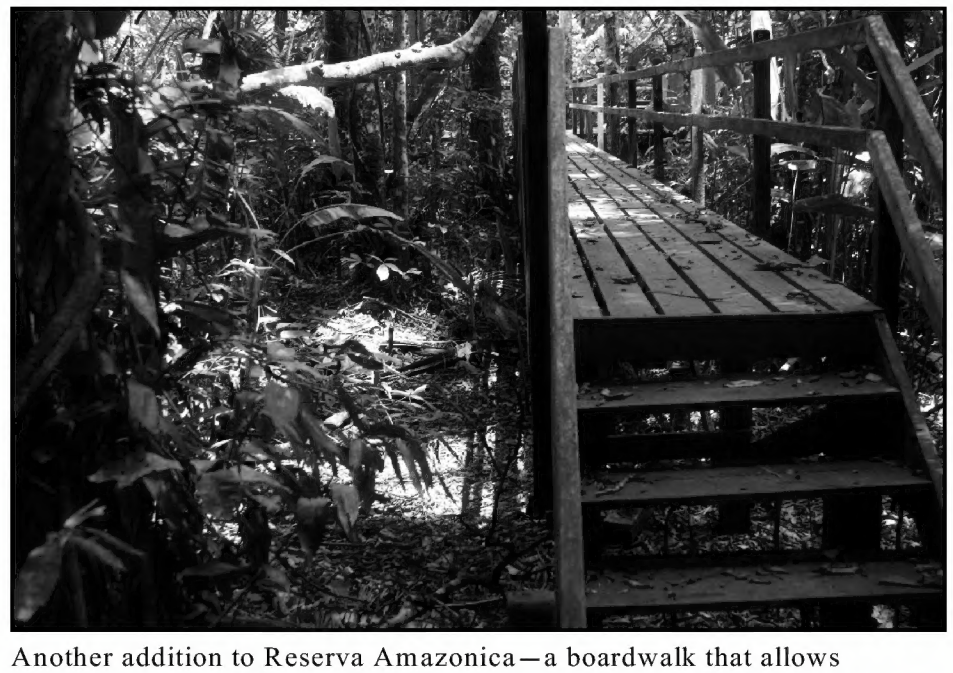
The next slide was a collage of tropical frogs with a token snake thrown in for good measure. The talk would be an overview of their several trips to the relatively famous Reserva Amazonica of Peru, a guest lodge located in one of the most ecologically diverse spots of the world. The lodge takes conservation seriously, protecting an increasingly large area of the tropical forest by buying land surrounding the area. Their dedicated support of research makes the reserve one of the most scientifically studied sites in South America. Pictures of the lodge and cabins showed sumptuous living in spite of the two-and-a-half-hour boat ride that is the final leg of the trip to the reserve. Colorful flowers, cute agoutis, and marvelous insects flicked across the screen as we sampled just the immediate environs of the lodge. We saw photos of some of the 368 species of ants that E. O. Wilson documented to inhabit the area. And since most ecotourists come for them, we had a few shots of macaws and butterflies. But Sarah and Robert wanted to expand the appeal of the reserve to include some of the lesser known denizens of the forest while collecting more data on the amphibians of the area. An obvious candidate for an appealing and charismatic frog was the fringed treefrog (*Cruziohyla craspedopus*). A photo of the bight blue and green, yellow-bellied frog showed why this would be an attractive animal for anyone, but the frog is a canopy dweller that is not particularly common and difficult to find. They needed to find species that the lodge guides and guests would have a good chance of seeing.

Loud calling right beside the lodge led them to the giant monkey frog (*Phyllomedusa bicolor*). Reaching nearly ten centimeters, this frog could be easily observed and its loud barks heard from the walkways around the lodge. Photos showed the frog does have eye appeal. Another photo showed a tiger-striped leaf frog (*Phyllomedusa tomopterna*), an inhabitant of the same landscape. The next photos moved us into the clown treefrogs (*Dendropsopus leucophyllatus*). These pretty little yellow and

One of the candidates for a charismatic, fairly common, relatively easy to find frog: *Phyllomedusa bicolor*. Photograph by Robert Jadin.

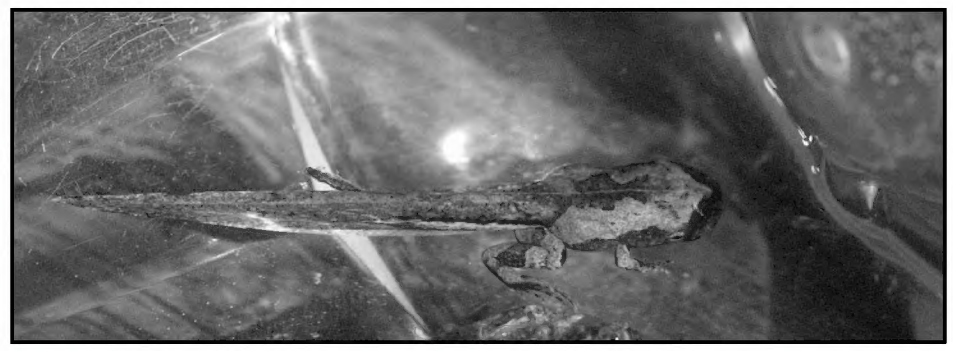


Sarah 98 feet above the ground on what is probably the longest canopy walk in South America. Photograph by Robert Jadin.



Another addition to Reserva Amazonica—a boardwalk that allows access to wetlands during the rainy season. Photograph by Robert Jadin.

Sarah and Robert were the first to document *Hypsiboas lanciformis* in the reserve. Photograph by Robert Jadin.



A cute treefrog tadpole. Photograph by Robert Jadin.

A yellow-footed tortoise (*Chelonoidis denticulata*) with an interesting little spot on the lower edge of its shell. Photograph by Robert Jadin.

That little spot on the shell of the tortoise is this. Photograph by Robert Jadin.

The original description of this frog, *Dendropsopus leucophyllatus*, chronicled its "zebra-like" pattern. Tired biologist? Photograph by Robert Jadin.

brown frogs are highly variable. We saw a gorgeous shot of the giraffe pattern. Sarah shared the story of the original description of the frog that stated the frog as having a zebra pattern. Perhaps a description written by a really tired biologist or one wishing to provide future lecturers with engaging stories.

The problem with all of the frogs mentioned so far was their habits. While fairly common and easy to find, all were nocturnal, unlike your average birder or butterfly seeker. These frogs would be unlikely to fulfill the couple's goals. So Sarah and Robert began to explore the diurnal amphibians. Dendrobatids were really common (*Epipedobates* sp.) and had their own charm, though certainly not as colorful as some of the nocturnal frogs. But Sarah reminded us that everywhere one goes in the reserve there will be ants, and ants attract some of Sarah's favorite frogs, microhylids. The Bolivian sheep frog (*Hamptophryne boliviana*) is one of the most common frogs in the reserve. She showed slides of this frog while she mentioned that Robert, if asked after her talk, might be talked into imitating its sheeplike call. We did and he did, to everyone's enjoyment. Wherever one finds ants, one is likely to find this or another of the five species of microhylids such as *Elachistocleis bicolor* picking ants from their trail one at a time as though the ants were a mobile buffet. Slides showed us a bit of the bright yellow belly on this otherwise dull little frog. The next slide was of an eyelash frog (*Edalorhina perezi*), its namesake feature topping its eyes and the striped back making it a beautiful but cryptic animal. I have to agree with Sarah's opinion that no captive bred morph of Pacman frog matches the beauty of a wild *Ceratophrys cornuta*. The photo we were seeing reinforced that view.

We saw slides of the local guides, whom Sarah praised for being so dedicated that they would often work all day and then range with the couple well into the night in pursuit of amphibians. And we saw some results of the lodge's commitment to conservation with views of the lectures that both Sarah and Robert gave to the guests. It looked like a well-equipped room for being in the middle of a rain forest. The educational mission accomplished much of the desired benefits by improving habitat management and educating the guides so that they were able to name and give accurate natural histories of amphibians while encouraging appropriate interaction with the animals.

But Sarah's second goal was population monitoring of the herps. Two additions to the lodge gave the couple access to new habitats. A canopy bridge allowed surveying treetops that would otherwise be inaccessible. Photos of the suspended bridges and platforms showed us the tremendous habitat that exists at altitude. Sarah said that the bridges will become more valuable as the rain forest grows into the open areas around the skywalk. And a new boardwalk will allow access to flooded areas, though it was dry in the photos we saw. The boardwalk will allow guests and scientists to explore terrain heretofore impassable during the wet season. Sarah and Robert's researches at the reserve have allowed them to publish a few articles and document a new species for the area, the basin treefrog (*Hypsiboas lanciformis*).

During her first two visits *Rhinella margaritifera* was the most common frog observed in the reserve and we saw multiple photos of this taxonomically confusing and polymorphic little frog. During the six weeks of their third visit they found none. The frog is one of the few stream-breeding frogs in the area, and Sarah speculated that off-site logging maybe be having an effect on the water quality of the streams. She used that example to emphasis the importance of ongoing population monitoring. They also came upon malformed individuals during their surveys. Sarah suggested that the malformations were likely caused by predators during the tadpole stages rather than parasites. We saw pictures of anurans with missing limbs and shots of fish, insect larvae and freshwater crabs that are some of the suspected culprits.

Towards the end of her presentation Sarah mentioned some areas for future research. She stressed the value of continuing herp population monitoring and suggested exploring herp malformations and, being her profession, encouraged studies of the area's food web and parasites. We saw a picture of a possible new species of horsehair worm (Sarah mentioned YouTube searching for some interesting videos) and cool photos of a yellow-footed tortoise with a tick. It was embedded in the tortoise's shell! Sarah said she couldn't believe something has strong enough mouthparts to penetrate the shell of a tortoise.

Once again I've cheated you of the whole presentation. You missed many cool photos and interesting anecdotes. You missed Sarah's enthusiasm and Robert's seamless cooperation. You missed the lively talk over dinner after. Your society is very lucky to have Sarah and Robert as members. Sarah has even promised a talk about amphibian parasites in the future. Presumably when the temperature is a bit warmer. I think her instincts were correct. For one very cold February evening she managed to take us into a diverse tropical rain forest and allow us to experience a bit of a herp researcher's life. Afterward I went home and shoveled snow from my walk. But I was still a little warmed by her talk.

Advertisements

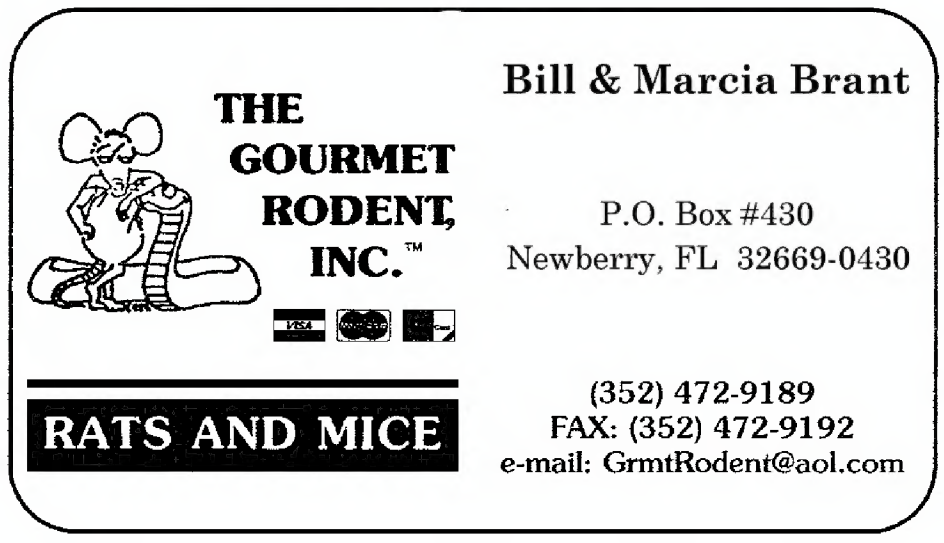
For sale: rats and mice—pinkies, fuzzies and adults. Quantity discounts. Please send a SASE for pricelist or call Bill Brant, *THE GOURMET RODENT*, PO Box 430, Newberry, FL 32669-0430, 352-472-9189, E-mail: GrmtRodent@aol.com.

For sale: **highest quality frozen rodents**. I have been raising rodents for over 30 years and can supply you with the highest quality mice available in the U.S. These are always exceptionally clean and healthy with no urine odor or mixed in bedding. I feed these to my own reptile collection exclusively and so make sure they are the best available. All rodents are produced from my personal breeding colony and are fed exceptional high protein, low fat rodent diets; no dog food is ever used. Additionally, all mice are flash frozen and are separate in the bag, not frozen together. I also have ultra low shipping prices to most areas of the U.S. and can beat others shipping prices considerably. I specialize in the smaller mice sizes and currently have the following four sizes available: Small pink mice (1 day old—1 gm) , $25 /100; Large pink mice (4 to 5 days old—2 to 3 gm), $27.50 /100; Small fuzzy mice (7 to 8 days old—5 to 6 gm) , $30/100; Large fuzzy mice / hoppers (10 to 12 days old—8 to 10 gm), $35/100 Contact Kelly Haller at 785-234-3358 or by e-mail at kelhal56@hotmail.com

For sale: High quality, all locally captive-hatched tortoises, all bred and hatched here in the upper Midwest. Baby leopards, Sri Lankan stars, and pancakes usually available, and are all well-started and feeding great! Leopards are $125 ea., Sri Lankans (2012 hatched) $475 ea. And Pancakes are $195 ea. Leopards for out of state sale/shipping require a veterinary health certificate (inquire for cost). E-mail at KKranz1@wi.rr.com or call Jim or Kirsten at 262 654 6303.

Herp tours: **Costa Rica herping adventures**. Join a small group of fellow herpers for 7 herp-filled days. We find all types of herps, mammals, birds and insects, but our target is snakes. We average 52 per trip, and this is our 10th year doing it. If you would like to enjoy finding herps in the wild and sleep in a bed at night with air-conditioning, hot water and only unpack your suitcase once, instead of daily, then this is the place to do it. Go to our web-site http://hiss-n-things.com and read the highlights of our trips. Read the statistics of each trip and visit the link showing photos of the 40 different species we have found along the way. E-mail at jim.kavney@gmail.com or call Jim Kavney, 305-664-2881.

Herpetological Researcher/Educator Internships! Research 4 Reptiles, LLC. is seeking two volunteer interns, ages 18 years and older, for the Summer 2014 season to assist in all aspects of herpetological research and educational classes. Our mission is to provide challenging, hands-on, field-based programs for participants ages 10 years and older to inspire enthusiasm for and understanding of native Illinois reptile and amphibian species. All educational programs are taught entirely outdoors at Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Wilmington, Illinois, and are limited to 8 participants. Internship details can be found on our website at: http://www.research4reptiles.biz. Email Holly Zak at research4reptiles@comcast.net or call 630-337-0757 for questions.



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UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the Chicago Herpetological Society will be held at 7:30 P.M., Wednesday, March 26, at the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Cannon Drive and Fullerton Parkway, in Chicago. Former CHS president **Chris Lechowicz**, who now lives in Fort Myers, Florida, and is employed as a herpetologist at the Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation, will present a summary of his thesis work on the map turtles of the Choctawhatchee and Pea Rivers in southern Alabama and northern Florida. Chris received a grant from the CHS in 2007 for this project. Chris will also debut his first book, *Amphibians and Reptiles of Sanibel and Captiva Islands, Florida: A Natural History*, and have copies available.

A speaker for the April 30 meeting has not yet been confirmed.

The regular monthly meetings of the Chicago Herpetological Society take place at Chicago's newest museum—the **Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum**. This beautiful building is at Fullerton Parkway and Cannon Drive, directly across Fullerton from the Lincoln Park Zoo. Meetings are held the last Wednesday of each month, from 7:30 P.M. through 9:30 P.M. Parking is free on Cannon Drive. A plethora of CTA buses stop nearby.

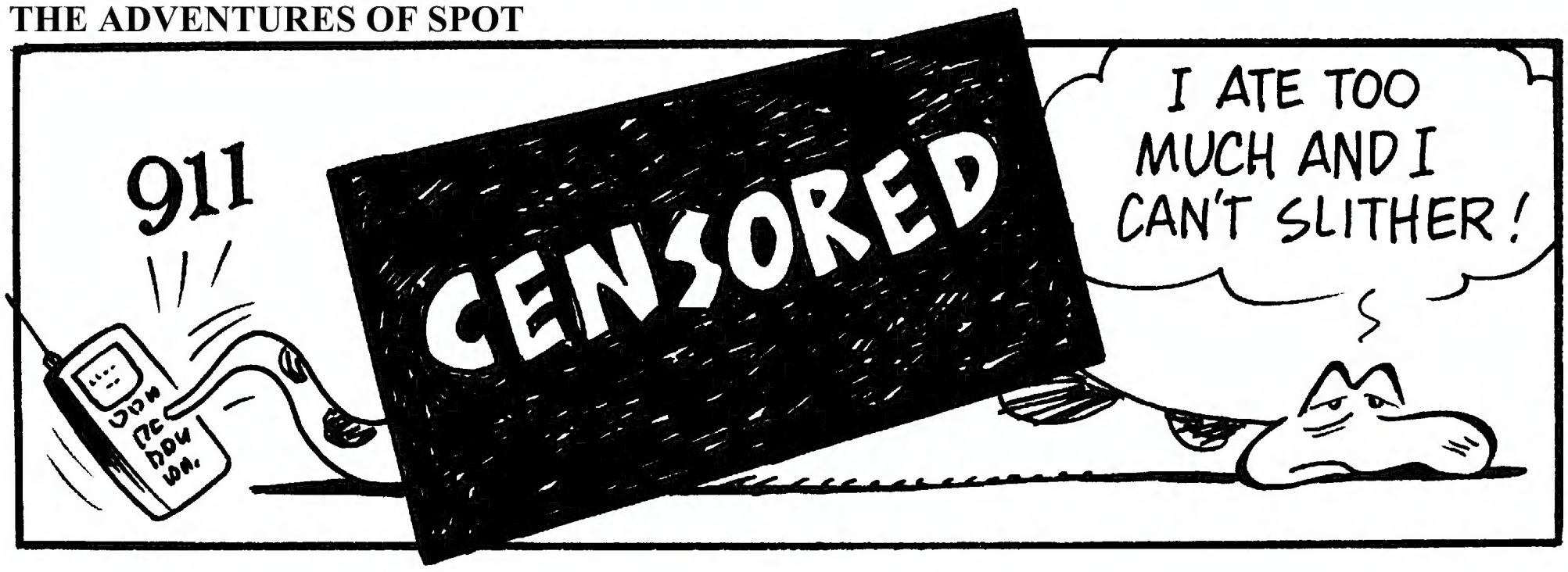
Board of Directors Meeting

Are you interested in how the decisions are made that determine how the Chicago Herpetological Society runs? And would you like to have input into those decisions? If so, mark your calendar for the next board meeting, to be held at 7:30 P.M., April 18, at the Schaumburg Township District Library, 130 S. Roselle Road, Schaumburg..

The Chicago Turtle Club

The monthly meetings of the Chicago Turtle Club are informal; questions, children and animals are welcome. Meetings normally take place at the North Park Village Nature Center, 5801 N. Pulaski, in Chicago. Parking is free. For more info visit the group's Facebook page.

THE ADVENTURES OF SPOT



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